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| Fidonet HAM/PACKET Digest - For up to date HAM/PACKET info |
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|   Established March, 1989   |
|   |
|   Published by : Brian Murrey KB9BVN at Indpls, IN   |
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|                   New Whiteland IN 46184   |
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E D I T O R I A L S

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Greetings all!

The SouthSide BBS and the Digest have moved, finally our own QTH to pay for during the next 30 years. Please make a note of the new address and phone number for the BBS.

The Fidonet Ham/Packet Digest is now available via land carried mail, all you need to do is send in a blank formatted 720K or 360K diskette with a postage paid mailer. I'll keep them on file and send you the new issue as it becomes available. For those of you that are not in the US and Canada, just include two IRC's to cover return postage.

When you get your issue in the mail, send in another diskette and I'll put the next issue out to you as soon as it's ready. Sound simple? It is!

This newsletter is and has been distributed via the Fidonet SDS, it is also available for downloading from GENie, and the SouthSide BBS. File requests are not honored between the hours of 3am to 5am EST. 300 baud is not supported by this system.

73 de KB9BVN

SouthSide BBS - 317-535-9097 - 12/24/9600 HST (no 300 baud)
(Node 1:231/30)

I hope you enjoy this issue!

FCC news 10-27-90

1992 ITU WARC Conference Meetings

The Commission recently issued the following public notices concerning the "Industry Advisory Committee" for the 1992 ITU World Administrative Radio Conference.

Notice of Informal Working Group Meeting(s)

Informal Working Group (IWG)-1
3-30 MHz (HF)

DATE: Thursday, November 8, 1990
TIME: 9:30 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.
LOCATION: Federal Communications Commission
2000 L Street, N.W.
Room 257
Washington, D.C. 20554

AGENDA: To consider proposed IWG-1 comments on FCC Second Notice of Inquiry in Docket 89-554.

For further information or to be included on this IWG-1, contact:

Leonard R. Raish
Fletcher, Heald and Hildreth
1225 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20036-2679
Telephone: (202) 828-5780

Informal Working Group (IWG)-2
0.5-3 GHz (UHF)

DATE: Wednesday, October 31, 1990
TIME: 9:30 A.M. - 12 Noon
LOCATION: National Association of Broadcasters
Vincent T. Wasilewski Room
1771 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

AGENDA: Consideration of Reports on FCC Second Notice of Inquiry

For further information or to be included on this IWG-2, contact:

Ben C. Fisher
Fisher, Wayland, Cooper and Leader

1255 23rd Street, N.W.
Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20037-1125
Telephone: (202) 775-3537

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Informal Working Group (IWG)-3
11-35 GHz (SHF)

DATE: Wednesday, October 31, 1990

TIME: 1:30 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.

LOCATION: National Association of Broadcasters

1771 N Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036

AGENDA: To consider draft responses to the FCC Second Notice of Inquiry

For further information or to be included on this IWG-3, contact:

Donald M. Jansky

Jansky/Barmat Telecommunications, Inc.

1899 L Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20001

Telephone: (202) 467-6400

News From OSCAR-11 24-Oct-90

* UOSAT-2 OBC STATUS INFORMATION *

DIARY OPERATING SYSTEM V3.1 SMH MLJM MSH

Today's date is 27 /10 /90 (Saturday)

Time is 1 :31 :54 UTC

Auto Mode is selected

Spin Period is - 261

Z Mag firings = 0

+ SPIN firings = 24

- SPIN firings = 31

SEU count = 66

RAM WASH pointer at DBB2

WOD commenced 27 /10 /90 at 0 :0 :8

with channels 10 ,11 ,19 ,29 ,

Last cmd was 112 to 1 , 0

Attitude control initiated, mode 1

Data collection in progress

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN 24 October 1990 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE

University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** AO-13

Command Stations performed magnetorquing procedures near perigee of orbits on October 15-17. The new transponder schedule is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to 095
Mode-JL: MA 095 to 125
Mode-LS: MA 125 to 130
Mode-S : MA 130 to 135
Mode-BS: MA 135 to 140
Mode-B : MA 140 to 256
Omnis : MA 220 to 040

This schedule is expected to continue to 261290. The spacecraft attitude is:

BLON = 180 and BLAT = 0

** AO-10

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears NOT TO have been receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. Both beacon and transponder signals show signs of FMing. Until further notice please DO NOT use AO-10's transponder. AO-10 may be able to support Mode-B transponder operation in November.

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** AO-16 PACSAT

The microsat BBS has been tested on the ground engineering unit, and is now ready for uploading to AO-16. The satellite BBS software was written by Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA, at UoSAT and was ported to the microsats by NK6K. The porting was easily achieved, as there are only 10 lines of code that are different between the UoSAT version and the Microsat version. A lot of effort went into the design of the BBS, operating system, and other support code to make that possible. Once complete, the following elements will be available:

256k file system:

This is just half of one of the four available banks of bank switched memory. The more complete file system using all four banks and the 6MB mass memory will be uploaded after more testing.

FTL0 file server:

This implements the protocol described in the FTL0 document, available on CIS, the 9th ARRL Networking Conference proceedings, and elsewhere. It allows file uploading, downloading, and a simple directory display. It requires the use of software at the groundstation: a simple version, called "PG" has been written by Jeff and will be on CIS soon.

Broadcast server:

This implements the broadcast protocol as described along with FTL0 and has been running for several weeks on U0-14, and a few people have rolled their own receive program, at least one written in BASIC. A simple version, called "KISSUI" has been written by Jeff and will be on CIS soon.

After this is loaded, the following separate programs will be running on A0-16:

- Kernel - Operating system - NK6K/Quadron
- AX25 - AX25 driver - NK6K/WB6YMH/Quadron, pd on a KA9Q AX25 implementation.
- PHT - Spacecraft control, power management & program loader - N4HY/NK6K
- AARTD - AART driver - NK6K/WB6YMH
- MFILE - File system - G0/K8KA/UoSAT
- FTL0 - File upload/download - G0/K8KA/UoSAT
- PBP - File broadcaster - G0/K8KA/UoSAT

Scanner horror stories - N2IGO

To all amateurs:

If you or anyone you know has had a problem with the police over the

N.J. scanner law, I need to hear about it right away. Call me during the day at 201-947-4100 to tell me about it. (don't send e-mail) The FCC is considering issuing federal pre-emption orders on all scanner laws, but we need horror stories to help bolster our case. Let me know if you have ever been cited for violation of the law. Speak now or forever hold your peace. I need answers by October 26. 73s.
--Frank Terranella, N2IG0

ARRL news 10-26-90

DX BULLETIN 43 ARLD043
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT OCTOBER 26, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

THANKS TO ALLEN, N2KW, AND THE TRISTATE DX PACKET CLUSTER NETWORK AND STEVE LAMB, W9NUF, AND THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS DX ASSOCIATION FOR THE FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

BANABA, T33. LOOK FOR T33T ON CW, AND T33R ON SSB, NOVEMBER 7 TO 21. ACTIVITY IS PLANNED ON 9 BANDS, 160 THROUGH 10 METERS, WITH AN OPERATION AROUND THE CLOCK. QSL VIA OH3GZ.

BRUNEI, V85. V8500, OPERATOR BOB, N200, WILL BE ACTIVE NOVEMBER 12 TO 16, MOSTLY CW ON 80 THROUGH 10 METERS.

COMOROS, D68. D68VT, OPERATED BY K5VT AND N6ZV DURING OCTOBER 23 TO 31, WILL BE LOOKING FOR YOU ON 9 BANDS, 160 THROUGH 10 METERS PLUS A0 13. DL7FT IS DUE IN D68 SOON. D68WB SKEDS HIS QSL MANAGER WV4F ON 14152 KHZ AT 0330 UTC DAILY.

EAST KIRIBATI, T32. T32IO OPERATIONS FOR OCTOBER HAVE BEEN CANCELLED.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, CE0Z. IF YOU CAN NOT WAIT TO WORK CE0ZZZ NOVEMBER 10 TO 18, LOOK FOR CE0ZIG WHO LIKES 17 AND 12 METERS AROUND 2200 UTC.

KERGUELEN ISLAND, FT8X. FT8XA LIKES 14256 KHZ AFTER 0000 UTC AND 14015 KHZ AROUND 0400 UTC. RAFIK WILL WORK ALL BANDS IN THE CQWW SSB CONTEST THIS WEEKEND. QSL VIA FD6ITD. FT4XG IS FREQUENTLY FOUND ON 10 METERS AT 1200 UTC. QSL VIA F1AAS.

LIECHTENSTEIN, HB0. HB0NL MAY BE FOUND ON 7005 KHZ AT 0100 UTC AND 14020 AND 21015 KHZ AFTER 1300 UTC. QSL VIA HB9NL.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC, 5R8. IK2GNW WILL ATTEMPT TO ACTIVATE 5R8 BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR. DL7FT IS REPORTED TO BE HEADED TO 5R8 AFTER THE D68 OPERATION. K5VT, EX 5R8VT IS NOW IN D68. LLOYD AND IRIS PLAN A VISIT THERE AS WELL. THE MALAGASY PTT WILL BE VERY BUSY NEXT MONTH.

MARIANA ISLANDS, KH0. THE JCCC BOYS PLAN TO SET A NEW OCEANIA MULTI

MULTI RECORD IN THE CQWW SSB CONTEST THIS WEEKEND. SIGNING KH0AM, 14 OPERATORS WITH 7 COMPLETE STATIONS WANT TO QSO YOU ON AS MANY BANDS AS POSSIBLE. RTTY AND CW OPERATION WILL TAKE PLACE BEFORE AND AFTER THE CONTEST. QSL VIA JE1CKA. PLEASE SIGN YOUR FULL CALLSIGN, ONE TIME ONLY. KNOW YOUR WAZ ZONE NUMBER.

MALPELO, HK0. HK0TU OPERATIONS ARE ON SCHEDULE FOR NOVEMBER 3 TO 8. SIX BANDS WITH 20 OPERATORS WORKING CW, SSB AND RTTY. QSL VIA HK3DDD.

MOZAMBIQUE, C9. C9QL HAS BEEN ACTIVE ON 10, 15 AND 20 METERS. LLOYD AND IRIS WILL REMAIN THERE UNTIL NOVEMBER 5. WB0NAA WILL BE STATIONED THERE UNTIL JUNE, 1992. SO FAR, JIM HAS HAD NO LUCK IN SECURING A LICENSE.

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ST. PAUL ISLAND, CY0. AFTER 2 DAYS DELAY IN LANDING, DUE TO HIGH SEAS, PATRICK AND RON ARE QRV AS CY9CF. THEY WILL BE ACTIVE ON 9 BANDS, 160 THROUGH 10 METERS ON SSB AND CW. THEY WILL OPERATE RTTY ON 15 AND 20 METERS ONLY. QSL VIA FP5DX.

SOUTH GEORGIA, VP8. VP8CDJ IS OPERATING 20 METER SSB ON 14255 KHZ FROM 2300 TO 0000 UTC. QSL VIA GM4KK0.

SOUTH SANDWICH, VP8. VP8SSI BY WA4AQS AND COMPANY HAS BEEN CANCELLED FOR THIS YEAR. TRANSPORTATION COSTS HAVE GONE UP 25 PERCENT DUE TO RISING FUEL PRICES. THE SHIPPING COMPANY HAS RETURNED THEIR UNCASHED CHECK. TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES ARE SLIM TO NONE FOR THIS YEARS SHORT ANTARCTIC SUMMER.

TONGA, A35. A35XK IS QRV. QSL VIA WA6ZEF.

USSR, UA0K. UA0HAE/UA0K OPERATING FROM WRANGEL ISLAND IS QRV ON 14020 AND 21015 KHZ. QSL VIA UB4MM.

WAKE ISLAND, KH9. AA4NP/AH9 IS NOW QRT. AH9AC HAS BEEN WORKED ON 14226 KHZ AT 1030 UTC.

WEST KIRIBATI, T30. T30JH, BY JACK, VK2GJH IS QRV. TRY 28520 KHZ AFTER 2200 UTC OR 14222 KHZ AT 0400 UTC. AR

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A R T I C L E S

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Why there is a CW test - AA5BT

I must not be the only person getting tired of all the postings about cw, so let me add one more :-)

Lessee. If you want a license to transmit on the HF bands, you will find that there are two major and about equally popular ways in which such trans- missions are made. One is by voice (which took us all several years to learn when we were small) and the other is by cw (which can be learnt at the basic level in a much shorter time). Nobody is so set in their ways that they know for sure that they are never going to use one or other of these modes. That is why everyone who wants an HF transmitting license should have some basic

familiarity with both modes. Thus, there are questions on the exams about international phonetics - whether or not you think you will ever use voice. There is also a test of very slow speed morse code, whether or not you think you will ever use cw. Once you have demonstrated the basic skills you can get on the amateur bands and use either or both of these modes. If you want to make contacts with overseas stations, you will find that about half of them are using one of these modes and half are using the other (at any one time). Knowing the basics of the morse code, you are in a good position to start communicating with others using this mode, just as knowing the international phonetics helps when you first go on the air using voice.

OK. If you want to go on VHF, where people generally work with much stronger signals and the majority use voice to communicate (it is undeniably faster when signals are strong), there is no particular reason to learn the mode that is less common, and that is why we will probably have a VHF license that does not require one to demonstrate ability to decode even the slowest speed morse code.

If you know for sure that you are want to get on the HF bands and only ever talk with people across town who are nice and loud, then you might just as well use the telephone - it's more private and it's free.

Of course cw is not for everyone. Nor is voice. Nor is being able to calculate time constants of various combinations of resistors and capacitors nor many of the other things we are tested on in order to have a transmitting license.

If, once you are on the air, you decide you don't want to use morse code, then don't use it. If you decide that voice operation takes up too much frequency and the consequent crowding of the band is not to your liking, don't use voice.

Does any of this make sense?

Cushcraft R5 Vertical - KB8RY

I recently purchased a Cushcraft R5 vertical. Since there has been interest from time to time about limited space antennas and the R5 in particular, I thought I would share my experience with the R5 so far.

Why did I buy the R5? I live in your typical suburban subdivision where the houses are relatively close together and the lots are small. While towers and beams are not expressly forbidden, I have never seriously considered putting up much steel and aluminum. My operating is casual and my favorite activity is DX chasing. I can almost hear the peals of laughter throughout the net: "that poor fool, ya just *can't* work DX with a vertical!!" Well, read on.

First, I have been chasing DX for several years and I have *always* used a vertical. My DXCC total (worked) stands at 210. I know it would be considerably higher if I spent more time on the air and I followed the DX bulletins religiously. But I am not a fanatic about it. The point is, my station can do the job.

My previous antennas were a Hustler 4BTV (40/20/15/10 quarter wave vertical) at my previous QTH, and a Cushcraft R3 (20/15/10 m half wave) at my present QTH. The 4BTV was mounted on the chimney of my two story house and had resonant radials arrayed around the roof. It worked fine. At my new QTH the roof geometry did not allow the radials, so I went with the R3 (this was 1985) which does not require radials (nor does the R5).

The R3 was also mounted on the chimney and was about 30 feet above the ground. I had several problems with the R3, however. The R3 had a base mounted motor driven tuning capacitor which was controlled from the shack. Once in the middle of winter the control cable opened up. So much for operating (except on one frequency) 'til spring. Then recently, some sort of intermittent problem occurred. I suspected the coax and connectors but replacing them did not fix it. I suspect now it is a flaky trap. When it worked, however, the R3 did a good job. I could generally work anything I could hear. A pile-up sometimes needed the KW afterburner, but usually I stuck with 100w out.

So...needing a replacement for the R3 and being generally satisfied with its performance, I popped for a new R5 (about \$270).

The R5 is a 20/17/15/12/10 meter half-wave vertical, adding two more bands over the older R3. It uses factory tuned trap sections to resonant the antenna on the different bands. Because of the inductance of the traps the overall length (height) of the R5 is somewhat less than the R3. The most significant difference, however, is that the R5 uses a broadband passive impedance matching system which eliminates the motor driven tuning capacitor. No more worries about control cables. To make this work, however, the R5 needs four 48 inch stainless steel radials at the base and a capacitance "hat" just below the first trap. So instead of a straight "stick," the R5 has these things sticking out, which can complicate getting it to its final mounting place (the chimney on the roof in my case). More on this below.

The assembly is easy and quick, aided by an excellent set of instructions. I first put it together on my deck and propped it up for tests. Surrounded by trees and 12 feet from the aluminum siding of the house, the SWR on the various bands did not look like the curves given in the instructions. But I didn't expect it to be so. High and clear is the rule for this type of vertical. Even from the deck, several 20m European and USSR contacts were easy with 100 watts (my QTH is near Chicago).

The next day was time to put it "high and clear" on the roof. To do this I took off the base radials and the capacitance hat and broke the antenna into two sections. The antenna is very light (8 lbs), but it is too easy to damage the radials and hat in the process of carrying it up to the roof. I reassembled everything up there and clamped it to the chimney mount. The coax connection was thoroughly sealed with "Coax Seal." I did not use and do not recommend the connector boot and silicone grease supplied with the antenna.

Back in the shack the SWR looked very similar, though not identical, to the "typical" curves in the instructions. But even so, the R5 appears to live up to its advertising as being less than 2:1 over most of its five band range. Excellent! In my favorite sections of the bands, it is 1.5:1 or less.

So, does it work DX? You bet. With only 100 watts, I was again able to work anything I could hear, and I could tell the others on the bands were not hearing anything I couldn't! Over two evenings I worked 20m Europe, USSR, and Middle East stations. One nice surprise was having a 4S7 come back to my first call one morning via long path

while other North American stations called in vain (had their beams pointed the wrong way I suspect). No KW needed so far.

Overall, the R5 seems to be an excellent antenna and well-engineered. It fits my needs, operating style, and environment very well. It is not cheap, but for me the value is there.

Needless to say (I hope), I am not connected in any way with Cushcraft. These opinions are mine alone.

```
*****  
*****  John Sebeson  *****  
*****      KB8RY      *****  
*****  Naperville, IL *****  
*****
```

P.S. If anyone is interested in a five year old R3 with a possible flaky trap, its yours cheap (shipping charges only). Send me email.

LZW now available - SMØRGV

This message is to announce the availability of version 3 of my LZW compression protocol. The current implementation is for the KA9Q Internet Package (NOS) where it can operate on TCP, NET/ROM and AX.25 connections. But it should be possible to port this implementation to other software, such as dedicated BBS'es.

The compression algorithm works similar to the way GIF files are compressed. The major difference between straight LZW and GIF is that GIF uses a variable size for the codewords. My implementation also uses variable size codewords.

The compression routine looks at data as 8 bit words and begins coding input strings as 9 bit codewords. As the codewords get used up, it increases the size to 10 bits, and so on. When the maximum codeword has been reached, it clears the code table and restarts with 9 bit long codewords.

It is possible for an application in NOS to specify the maximum number of bits to use for codewords, and hence, what the maximum codeword will be. The valid range is 9 to 16 bits. At 16 bits, there can be 65535 different codewords. That might not seem like very much at a first glance, but at that point NOS will use 192 kbytes to keep the code table, which should make things pretty tight.

I have tried to optimize my implementation in a memory efficient way, that will however make the compression somewhat slow. But since it is intended for 1200 Baud AX.25 links or SLIP links, I guess it will not matter all that much. For those who are concerned about processing speed, it is possible to specify an alternate code table algorithm. It computes faster, but needs more memory. A code table using the "compact" algorithm may grow to about $(2^{\text{bits}} * 3)$ bytes, where 'bits' is the maximum number of bits a codeword may use. The "fast" algorithm may have to use up to $(2^{\text{bits}} * 5)$ bytes.

Which algorithm to use, and how to set the 'bits' limit, is a policy decision. A larger 'bits' value increases the efficiency of the compression algorithm, but it uses more memory and takes longer to compute. The "fast" coding algorithm reduces the computing time, but needs even more memory.

LZW processes groups of characters when encoding. This is no problem when compressing files, but on a network connection there are times when this approach is not practical. For instance, when you press the return key, you probably want what you have typed to be sent immediately. But LZW wants to hold on to the data because it needs to know what you intend to type after you have pressed the return key, so that it can compress what you typed more efficiently. I have solved this by interrupting coding whenever the output buffer is flushed (by pressing the return key for instance) and signaling this with a special flush codeword.

LZW is somewhat inefficient on interactive terminal traffic, since

there is lots of pressing of the return key. It works better for batch traffic, such as mail forwarding, where packets are longer than 80 characters. It is especially inefficient when one operates in remote echo mode ("full duplex") because then every coded character has to be followed by the flush codeword. This is particular mode of operation makes my LZW two or three times less efficient than without "compression."

There is also a special codeword ZCC which will cause an immediate clearing of the receivers code table and setting of the current bit size to 9 bits. This could be used to preempt low priority transfers when NOS needs more memory for other tasks.

The LZW implementation sits in the socket library, and works on top of any stream based socket, such as TCP, AX.25 or NETROM. All the application needs to do is to make the following call:

```
lzwinit(s,bits,mode);
```

where 's' is the socket descriptor. 'bits' is an integer between 9 and 16 specifying the maximum number of bits to use for each codeword. The compression code table will always use this or a lower size, but 'bits' should only be regarded as a recommendation with respect to the decompression code table. 'mode' specifies the compression algorithm and should be either LZWCOMPACT or LZWFAST. Data should be sent and received with `usprintf()`, `usputc()`, `recvchar()`, `recvline()`, etc. Calls to `send()`, `send_mbuf()`, `recv()` or `recv_mbuf()` will bypass the coding, which obviously will cause strange effects.

One of the better uses for the LZW compression is to transfer mail. It should be noted that a connection for transferring mail might be left connected even while there is no mail to transfer, to save the code table. It would be very inefficient to transfer only one single piece of mail for each connection, since the LZW code table has to be rebuilt each time.

In the case of transferring mail with SMTP, I see two different approaches. One is to have a special ZSMTP server that runs on a different TCP port. The other is to have the client connect without using compression, and then issue a special command, such as "XLZW." If it is accepted, transferring of compressed mail can begin. However, some SMTP server implementations panic when they get an unknown command and close the connection, instead of sending a "500 command unrecognized" response.

The source for the LZW implementation is available with ftp from sics.se. The filename is `archive/packet/ka9q/nos/lzw.arc`. The files in this archive are supposed to be merged with a recent version of the NOS source code which is available from `thumper.bellcore.com`. The archive contains no applications using LZW however, modifying Telnet or SMTP to use the compression is left as an exercise for the reader.

Anders, SMØRGV
klemets@sics.se

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R E S P O N S E

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FidoNet Ham/Packet Digest Questionare

=====

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State/Province/Other: _____

Country: _____

Are you an Amateur Radio Operator? _____

If so, what is your call sign? _____

How long have you been licensed? _____

Where did you get this issue? _____

In a few brief comments, could you tell me what you like, or
dislike about the Fidonet Ham/Packet Digest? Your feedback is
appreciated!

Please mail this back to : Brian J. Murrey - KB9BVN
1010 Ashland Ave.
New Whiteland, IN 46184
United States of America

Thank You !

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G O O D I E S

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Software Distribution Notice

The Ham Packet Digest is compiled in Indianapolis by Brian Murrey (KB9BVN), and distributed from Fidonet node 231/30. Since we are a regular BBS here, we have file areas available to our users to download from.

At this time, anyone can access the SouthSide BBS by calling 317-535-9097 and logging in as Ham Radio. Use YAGI for the password. This will allow you to download on your first call, your access is limited to the Ham Radio files area though.

The BBS supports 1200/2400/9600HST speeds and will not accept a 300 baud call. The hours of operation are 5am to 3am, in other words the BBS is closed to human callers from 3am to 5am in order to process incoming and outgoing mail.

If you are a Fidonet node, you may request FILES for a complete listing of the files that we have available for file request.

You may also request by US Mail a list of Ham files that are available, there is no charge for this or any service provided by the BBS. The files list will be made available on floppy disk, no print outs will be sent out.

To obtain list by mail simply mail a blank formatted 3.5 (720K) or 5.25 (360) diskette to the address printed in the user survey (why not fill out the survey while you're at it) along with a postage paid return mailer. Once you receive the list, you can send whatever floppies it takes to have us copy the programs for you and mail your disks back. You MUST include return postage. Nothing will be sent back to you unless you have included return postage.

We are also interested in trading files with other systems, if you would be interested in this then contact Brian Murrey at 231/30 via netmail.

The software that we have to offer is a mixture of public domain, and shareware software. We charge nothing for the software but do require return postage. If you use shareware software, please, send in the registration fees or discontinue your use. Shareware is NOT free software whereas public domain software is free.

Brian Murrey - KB9BVN